

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Under C.F.R. § 1.121(b), please amend the last two paragraphs on page 31 of the specification as indicated below.

Briefly: Adult guinea pigs (> ~ 350 g; Hartley Strain) were anesthetized by an intramuscular injection of 100 mg/kg ketamine HCl and 20 mg/kg xylazine. A dorsal laminectomy procedure exposed the spinal cord at about the 12th thoracic vertebral level (T12) to the first lumbar level (L1). The exposed cord was crushed using a specially modified forceps possessing a détente. ~~Error! Bookmark not defined.~~ To immobilize animals for electrical records, a more gentle sedation was produced by intramuscular injection (0.1 cc sodium pentobarbital, 50 mg/ml). At the end of the study, while the animals were under anesthesia, the guinea pigs were euthanized by increasing the anesthetic dose significantly, followed by perfusion/fixation (glutaraldehyde in phosphate buffered Ringer's solution).

SSEPs: It is the loss of nerve impulse conduction through the white matter of the spinal cord lesion that is associated with the catastrophic deficits in behavior observed in SCI. ~~Error! Bookmark not defined.~~ These volleys of compound nerve impulses ascending and descending the spinal cord are associated with numerous axons and synapses, and are referred to as "evoked potentials" (EP) when stimulated synchronously by electrical activation of a compound nerve of the lower or upper limbs (in the SSEP) or activation of the cortex (during motor evoked potential recording, or MEPs, not performed here). This form of stimulation of largely ascending impulses - then recording them at the contralateral sensorimotor cortex of the brain is referred to as somatosensory evoked potential testing (SSEP).